

# **LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES**



**OFFICE OF FISHERIES  
INLAND FISHERIES SECTION**

**PART VI –C (ARCHIVES)**

**WATERBODY MANAGEMENT PLAN SERIES**

**HENDERSON LAKE**

**AQUATIC VEGETATION TYPE MAPS  
AND NARRATIVES**

## HENDERSON LAKE

August 2003

O. Scott Schales

Henderson Lake, St. Martin Parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on August 27, 2003. On the day of the survey the water was fairly clear with Secchi disk readings of 71-84 cm. Water levels in the lake were at pool stage (7.5' MSL).

Heavy infestations of hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) and water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) were observed throughout the lake. The heaviest infestations were located on the shallow flats in the lake. Hydrilla was present out to approximately the 4' contour. Moderate infestations were present along the shoreline of the deeper channels throughout the lake.

Moderate amounts of common salvinia (*Salvinia minima*), alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), and coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) were found throughout the lake. Other plants that were observed in trace to light amounts were primroses (*Ludwigia spp.*), frogbit (*Limnobium spongia*), sedge (*Carex spp.*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), southern watergrass (*Hydrochloa caroliniensis*), flatsedge (*Cyperus spp.*), and filamentous algae (*Pithophora spp.*).


Henderson Lake was recently treated with Avast for the second consecutive year in attempts to control the heavy infestation of hydrilla. The applications of Avast occurred on August 7 & 8, 2003 and was performed by private contractors. Effects of the herbicide treatment were observed on some plants in various areas. The most significant effects were observed on hydrilla, common salvinia, alligatorweed, sedges, southern watergrass, and coontail in and around the northern sections of Philips Canal (northwest section of the lake). Also, beginning effects of the herbicide treatment were observed on the hydrilla located on the open flat directly south of Interstate 10.


# Henderson Lake

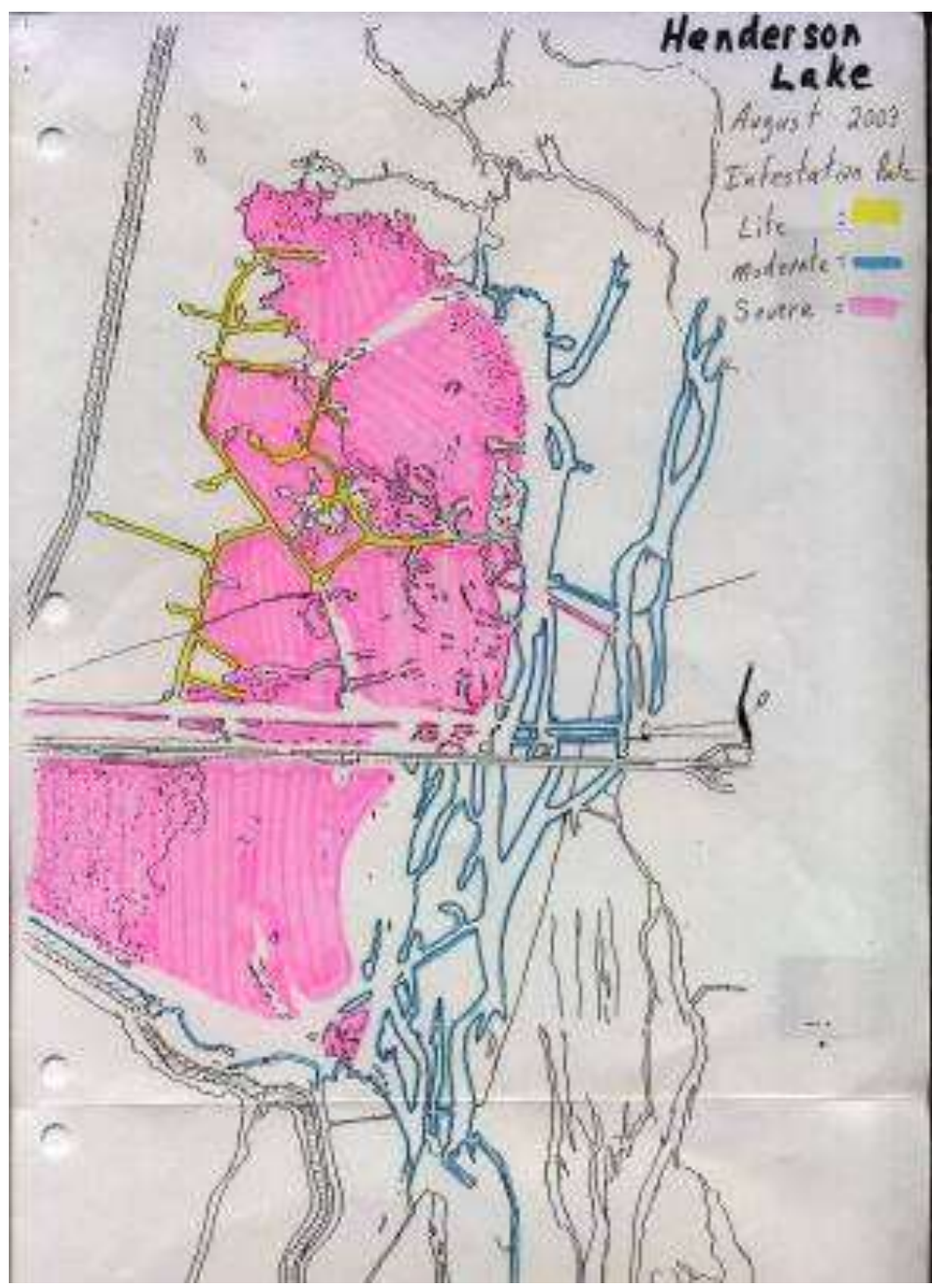
August 2003

Eutrophication Rate

Life = 

Moderate = 

Severe = 



## **HENDERSON LAKE**

September 2004

O. Scott Schales

Henderson Lake, St. Martin Parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on September 29, 2004 and October 11, 2004. On the days of the survey the water was fairly clear with secchi disk readings of 46-76 cm. Water levels in the lake were approximately 1' below pool stage (pool stage=7.5' MSL).

Light to moderate amounts of hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) and coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) were found throughout the lake. Most of these plants were found along the shoreline of the deep channels with very few plants found on the shallow flats. Heavy infestations of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) were observed primarily in the shallow wooded areas in the north and western portions of the lake; and, light amounts were found scattered around the remainder of the lake.

Moderate amounts of alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) and common salvinia (*Salvinia minima*) were observed in various locations throughout the lake. Other plants that were observed in trace to light amounts were water primrose (*Ludwigia spp.*), muskgrass (*Chara spp.*), water hyssop (*Bacopa spp.*), water paspalum (*Paspalum repens*), duck potato (*Sagittaria spp.*), flatsedge (*Cyperus spp.*), and sedge (*Carex spp.*).

Henderson Lake was treated with fluridone in August 2004 for the third consecutive year in an attempt to control the heavy infestations of hydrilla, and was conducted by private contractors. The areas treated were the shallow flats adjacent to (north and south of) Interstate 10, and have proven to be successful since very few hydrilla plants were found in these areas. Also, LDWF spray crews battled the heavy infestation of water hyacinths throughout the summer, and gained significant control of these plants in the higher use areas of the lake.

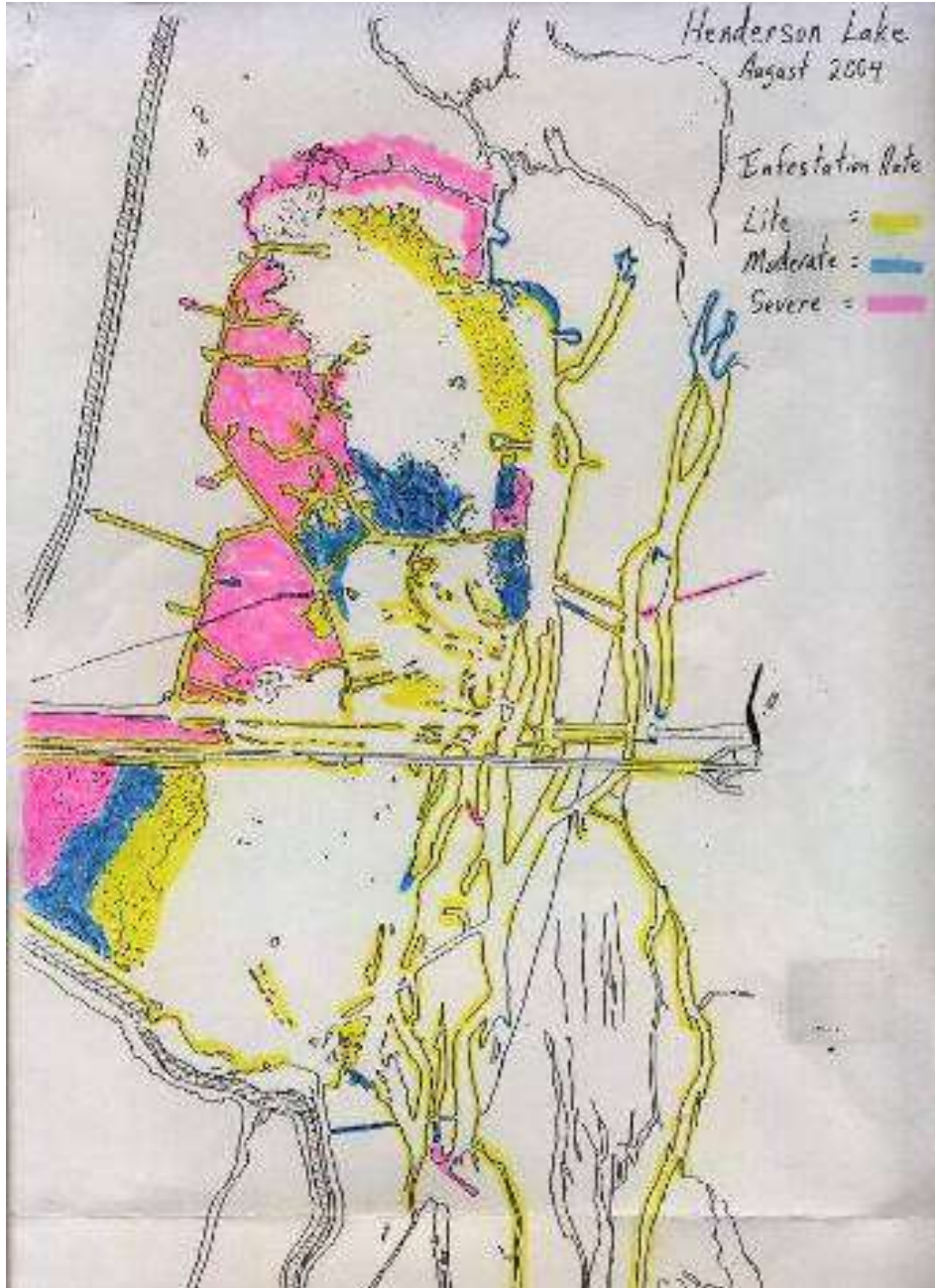
Henderson Lake  
August 2004

Infestation Rate

Lite = ■

Moderate = ■

Severe = ■





## Henderson Lake

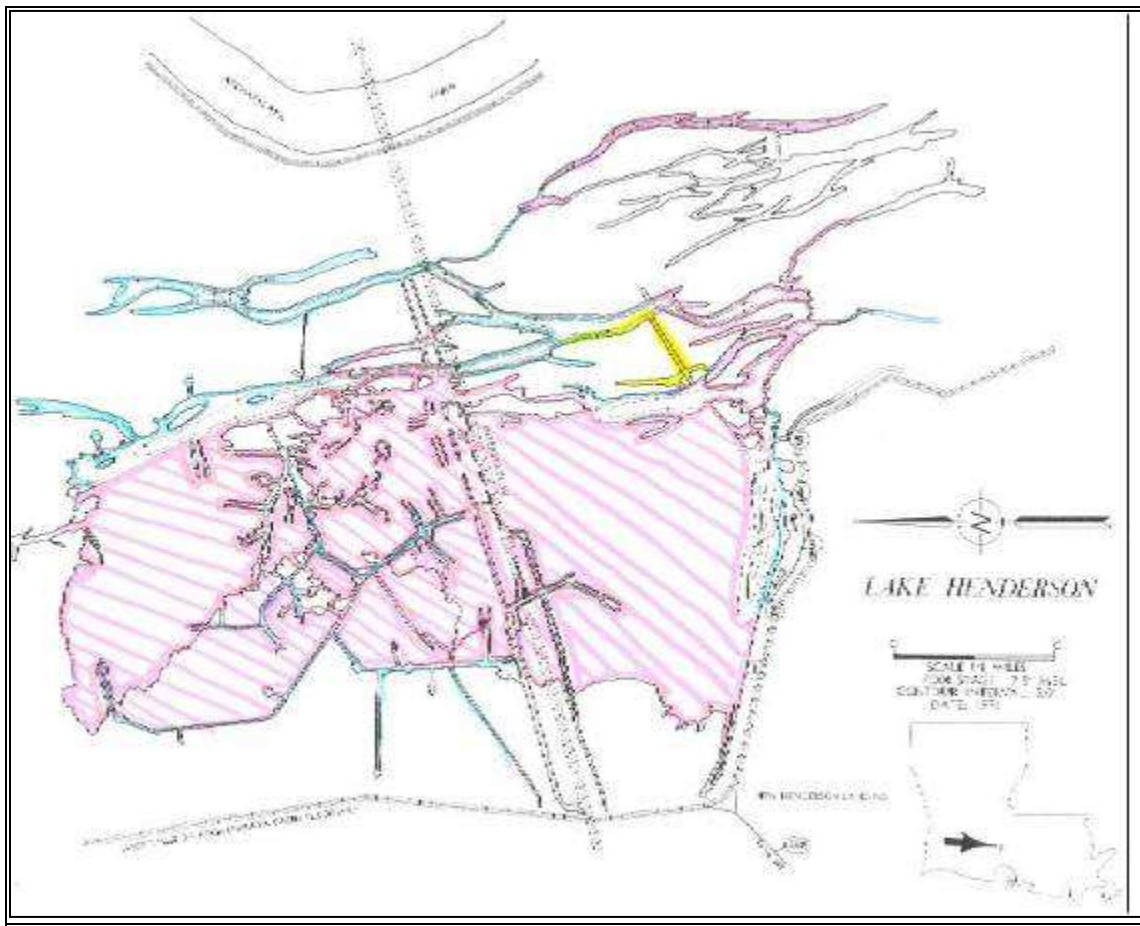
September 2005

Jody T. David

Henderson Lake, St. Martin parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on September 20, 2005. On the day of the surveyed the water was fairly clear with Secchi disk reading of 20 inches. Water levels in the lake were at 8.5 ft. MSL; pool stage is 9.0 ft. (MSL).

Heavy infestation of hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) and water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) were observed throughout the lake. The heaviest infestations were located all the shallow flats in the lake. Hydrilla was present out to approximately the four foot contour. Moderate infestations were present along the shoreline of the deeper channels throughout the lake.

Moderate amounts of common salvinia (*Salvinia minima*), coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and duckweed (*Lemna minor*) were found throughout the lake. Other plants that were observed in light to moderate amounts were primroses (*Ludwigia spp.*), sedge (*Carex spp.*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), flatsedge (*Cyperus spp.*), and filamentous algae (*Pithophora spp.*)



## Henderson Lake

September 2006

Jody T. David

Henderson Lake, St. Martin parish, recently (8/28/06) was treated using SONAR to control the heavy infestation of Hydrilla south of interstate 10 (**see attached map**). Water levels in the lake were lowered two feet below pool stage to allow for adequate control; pool stage is 9.0 ft. (MSL).

Moderate amounts of common salvinia (*Salvinia minima*), coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and duckweed (*Lemna minor*) were found throughout the lake. Other plants that were observed in light to moderate amounts were primroses (*Ludwigia spp.*), sedge (*Carex spp.*), smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), flatsedge (*Cyperus spp.*), and filamentous algae (*Pithophora spp.*) North of interstate 10 a heavy infestation of hydrilla and water hyacinth is present. This includes the north flats, Phillip canal, Coquiille Bay and Fordoche Lake and bayou. These areas were not treated because the Corps owns it.

